

Editorial Notes of a Trip Southward to the new Dorado.

Leaving the city on a bright morning in the latter part of May, with as gay a party and fine an outfit as seldom starts in the pursuit of relaxation or pleasure, we bade adieu to old scenes and friends for a lengthy trip through the Southern settlements to the new mines in Meadow Valley. For some time prior to our departure, the city had been rife with reports of the exceeding richness of the Southern country, in a mineral point of view. With a desire to ascertain the facts in the case and present to the people of Utah and elsewhere, through the columns of the *VEGETTE*, accurate information of the reliability of the reports referred to, and the extent of the new mineral region, as well as to visit our Southern settlements, we availed ourselves of this opportunity, and hope in the course of these hurried notes to impart some of the information gleaned, if not a tithe of the pleasure enjoyed during our month's tour.

Our first evening out, was signalized by the unwonted circumstance of a heavy rain, which continued through the night and the next day giving new life and vigor to the crops, and most delightfully laying the dust along our way. We may add, here that at some time during the twenty-four hours, we were favored each day for ten days, with a thunder shower of greater or less severity, which at this season of the year, is a somewhat unusual circumstance in Utah. These rains we found extended throughout the Territory, even down to the realms of Dixie, the far famed cotton country. Our road was the main highway from the city to Cedar city, Iron county, passing through the settlements, thickly strewn along it, at an average distance of six miles apart.

We can commend the road as one of the best natural roads on the Continent, requiring but little labor on any part of it. The settlements south as far as Cedar all seemed to be thriving, the crops promising abundant harvests, and the genial rains reinvigorating the whole face of nature. At every point where mountain streams burst from the canons and flow through the otherwise desert sage-bush plains, a town, village or hamlet is located, and well directed industry extorts a crop from the arid earth. Without irrigation, carefully directed, and the water wisely husbanded, the great basin of Utah is nought but a desert. Yet the people by aid of numerous ditches, have built up at short distances, thriving towns, and erected comfortable hamlets beside each gushing stream. These settlements all bear a striking resemblance to each other, and were originally built as forts surrounded by high mud walls—as protection against Indians. Most of them have, however, outgrown their former narrow confines and extend over the surrounding plain. Water being the essential ingredient not alone in their prosperity, but in their very existence, the mountain streams are trained through ditches or *sees*, and course through each street and on through the adjoining farming lots. These latter are surrounded by a single fence, extending far out into the plain, and are held and worked to some extent, in common—each settler having his three, four or six acres allotted to him for cultivation and improvement. The water is the common property of the workers of the great field, and is distributed under wise and well understood regulations. At a little distance these settlements present a charming appearance, trees of cottonwood and willow lining the streets and casting a delightful shade over cottage and garden.

We may as well say here that the crops all the way down to Dixie present the most favorable appearance, and the harvest this year bids fair to exceed that of any former period. The high price of wheat during the past year, and the immediate prospective demand for it at home and in the adjacent Territories, seem to have induced the people to sow largely of this cereal; and they will no doubt reap a rich reward. The season has been propitious, and while much more land has been cultivated,

the yield to the acre, we think, will be larger than ever before. We were informed that even in St. George and Washington, the extreme southern settlements, whither last year flour and wheat had to be carried from the north for home wants, sufficient wheat is being raised not only for their own consumption, but some even for transfer to the north. Cotton may be King, but wheat down there is regarded as at least his Prime Minister, and a little of that staple is a pretty good thing to have once in a while.

In a word, we were rejoiced to find the entire people south in so prosperous a condition as regards the approaching harvest. For five years the farmer has been unable to obtain for his wheat and produce but little more than the actual cost of raising it, and barely sufficient to support himself and large family in the most meagre manner. This year the prices of all kinds of produce, wheat, barley, oats, corn, butter, cheese, etc., have increased four-fold, and there is some incentive to labor and industry. Every farmer acknowledges and evidences in his own condition, that Utah has advanced with rapid strides during the past twelve months, and the individual condition of every inhabitant has been materially—wonderfully improved. As each family rises to independence in a worldly point of view—secure from want—above the pinchings of abject poverty—with prolific fields, abundant harvests and increasing markets, the commonwealth itself rises in importance, in independence, in freedom, and her people as a whole will stand up before the world in all the dignity of true manhood. "What constitutes a State? Not high raised battlement nor guarded mound Thick wall or moated gate!

Not men, high minded men, who know their rights: And knowing, dare maintain!

These constitute a State."

In a general individual prosperity we recognize the advancement of the whole community, and we may add that no community whose individual members are prosperous and above want, can long fail to become more enlightened, more free and less abject to any system of slavery, political or otherwise. We will not pause here to examine the causes of this change in the apparent condition of the real people of Utah, nor contrast their present status with that of former years. There is sufficient intelligence among them, we know, to see, think and appreciate. Events daily occurring around us and in our midst, are so palpable that the who runs may read; and the wayfaring man, though a fool, understand. We have exhausted our space to-day, and must defer to a future number a resume of our "notes."

Something New Under the Sun—in Utah.

The progress of the several fine new structures now being erected on Main street, in the city, has come to a sudden stop. On Monday the workmen generally struck for higher wages, and decline to go on until their demands are complied with. Although the new movement—(quite a novelty, by the way, for Utah)—extends through the several branches engaged in building—masons, stone cutters, carpenters, etc.—we believe the main strike is by the laborers, who demand an increase in wages from \$2.50 per day to \$3.00. Up to last night their demands had not been acceded to, and as a consequence few workmen were to be seen engaged on the buildings.

We don't profess to know much about the merits of the controversy, but as the merchants (who are erecting the new buildings) have latterly largely raised the prices of their goods, wares, groceries, etc., which the laborer has to buy with his greenbacks, we don't know why the latter, should not retort and try to get even. However, strikes are not always the best way to accomplish the end desired. A plain, fair statement of grievances to the contractor or builder, by his workmen, frequently accomplishes more than the somewhat summary method, called "striking." Human nature can oft times be reasoned into a course—while it rebels against forcing measures. Whether in this case the demand preceded the strike or the strike the demand, we have not heard.

We are permitted to make the following extract from a letter of Col. Jones, 2d Cav., C. V., to a gentleman of this Camp. It indicates the calamity which has befallen California through the rejection of Legal Tenders, and may serve to show the strikers for hard money here, what they might expect should they have been able to carry out their scheme, so destructive to all general prosperity in the Territory:

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19, 1864.

"Things look very dry on this side of the mountains. Times are very hard and the people begin to see their folly in rejecting the currency of the country. They see eastern capital coming out as far as legal tenders are current and there stopping and investing in mines. Good enough for them, I say!"

We extract the following from a letter to H. W. Kearsing, assayer at Camp Douglas, as proving the accuracy of the assays made by him. The letter is from a gentleman well known and highly respected in this command while here, who is now in California:

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14, 1864.

"I can vouch for your correctness in assays, as Dr. Williamson brought a number of specimens to this city, from which you had made assays, and which proved on trial here, the correctness of your previous assays to a dot."

PRECAUTION AGAINST FIRE.—Messrs. Walker Bro's, Main street, Salt Lake City, have sunk a large and commodious cistern in front of their warehouse, and have a force pump attached, by means of which they are prepared to resist a fire, should one unfortunately break out in their establishment or its vicinity. This is a great improvement, and the public-spirited gentlemen who had it made, deserve the thanks of the entire community, especially of the Main street merchants.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—Colonel Rob't. Pollock, 3d Infantry, C. V., commanding Post at Camp Douglas, and Treasurer of the Soldier's Cemetery, desires us to return thanks in his behalf, to Garrison Lodge, No. 65, I. O. G. T., for a donation of \$100, given by said Lodge for the completion of the Cemetery, and received by him through John W. Goldthaffe of Company G, 3d Infantry, Treasurer of the Lodge.

RUSH VALLEY.—Feet of the various ledges in this district have been changing hands quite briskly during the past week. The prices which we have heard quoted, are not however, any indication of the value of the leads, being for the most part, much below an estimate of the actual worth of the property sold.

PASSED THROUGH.—Gov. Edgerton, the newly appointed Chief Magistrate of Montana, passed through this city on Monday morning, on his way to the scene of his labors. He made no stay in our midst, but passed directly northward by the Bannack Express Co.'s stage.

REMOVAL.—It will be seen by an announcement in our advertising columns, that the office of the Overland Stage Line and the banking house of Holladay & Halsey, have been removed to their new building, on Main street, above the Salt Lake House.

THE WEATHER.—High winds and clouds of dust have rendered the weather in this valley exceedingly disagreeable for some days past. It is also warm and sultry during the day, though the nights are still quite cool for the season.

MONTANA MINING DISTRICT.—The By-Laws of this district have been furnished us for publication, and will appear so soon as the term for those in our columns shall have expired.

CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS.—Information has been received by Adjutant and Quartermaster General Evans of the death of Sherman Northrup, private, Company D, 1st Infantry, C. V. He died at Franklin Texas, March 27th, 1864.

The following named persons having tendered their resignations, the same have been accepted, and the parties regularly discharged viz: Jose Rodona, 1st Lieutenant California Native Cavalry; John Quinn, Capt. Company E, 2d Cavalry; G. E. Gunther, 1st Lieutenant Company D, 1st Cavalry; and Chas. Cochran, Captain, 6th Inf'ty, C. V.—*Sac. Bee*, June 20.

ABOUT GREENBACKS AGAIN.—The Reese River *Bevelle* says: We have seen a letter from Dr. Greeves of this place, delegate from the Territory to the National Union Convention at Baltimore, and at the date of the letter sojourning in New York. He says: "I find there is a very strong disposition to invest in our mines. But until we adopt the National currency we need only look for drippings, for the reason that their circulating medium is the same. We need capital to develop our mines, and we can have it if we will it. I can bring any amount to invest, but it must be in the adopted currency of this country."

One very dark evening a link-boy asked Dr. Burgess, the preacher, whether he would have a light. "No," replied the doctor, "I am one of the lights of the world!" "I wish, then," rejoined the boy, "that you were hung up at the end of the alley I live in, for it is dark enough there."

Special Notice.

MR. THOMAS GATES is the authorized Agent for the *DAILY UNION-VEGETTE*, in Idaho Territory. All orders for Advertising, Subscription and Job Work, left with him will be promptly attended to.

REMOVAL.

The office of the Overland Stage Line, and the Banking House of HOLLADAY & HALSEY, has been removed to their new building on Main Street, a few doors above the Salt Lake House. Salt Lake City, June 27th 1864. J. 29 31.

ATTENTION!

DENVER CITY, Colorado Terr. | SALT LAKE CITY, Utah Territory. | VIRGINIA CITY, Idaho Terr.

HELLMAN & KUHN,

Have just received and opened for inspection

The finest and largest assortment of

Merchandise,

Ever brought to this Territory; consisting of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

YANKEE NOTIONS,

CIGARS, ETC.

Call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

HELLMAN & KUHN, one door north of the Salt Lake House.

Orders from the country will be promptly and carefully executed. June 28-1m

BANNACK CITY EXPRESS

Has increased its service, and now starts Concord wagons every

MONDAY & THURSDAY

From Great Salt Lake and Bannack Cities, connecting at Snake River.

Time, Four and One Half Days.

Their Coach runs daily between

Bannack and Virginia Cities.

Their first exploring expedition has started from Virginia City for the Kootenay mines, and it is their intention to extend the Express to those newly discovered and prosperous mines.

A. J. OLIVER & CO., Bannack, Idaho.

T. D. BROWN, Agent, Salt Lake City.

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION-VEDETTE.]

HEAD-QUARTERS, Army Potomac,
June 21st.

Some artillery firing was going on on our right and the pickets were skirmishing at various points along the line on yesterday, resulting in wounding a few men, but causing no change of position. President Lincoln visited Gen. Grant at City Point yesterday.

CHICAGO, June 23d.

A letter dated the 18th says: The army of the Potomac has been hotly engaged to-day and fighting hard. The loss is comparatively heavy, particularly on the 2d corps. It was intended that a grand attack should be made on the enemy's works this morning at 4 o'clock, at which hour, all the corps were to be in position and to move forward in a simultaneous attack. Birney's troops were the first to move, at nearly 5 o'clock when his lines advanced, and meeting but little opposition this corps passed over a formidable line of works which the enemy held yesterday. In this movement Gen. Barlow forming the left of the line of the 2d corps, swung his division forward and around on a pivot, of which the right of the line is the center. He continued to push forward until in front, his efforts being to force the enemy's 2d line, which being captured another line of defense was developed 500 yards distant. It was to this new line that the enemy fell back as we advanced; reaching it they made a stubborn resistance to the approach by our men. After some scattering firing on both sides, Gen. Birney proceeded to make an examination of the lines to render successful a vigorous assault and general advance of the 2d corps ordered to take place at 12 o'clock. Gen. Gibson was directed to move forward at the appointed hour and make a spirited assault, while at the same time Generals Mott and Barlow would throw out a battle line of skirmishers in front of their divisions and engage the enemy, while endeavoring to attract their attention away from the attack by Gibbon. At the same time it was arranged that if the assault should be successful, then the other two divisions would move forward in line of battle and actively participate in the engagement. At noon precisely the skirmish line pushed forward. At the same moment it was announced that Wilcox's division of the 9th corps, on the left of the 2d, was advancing on the right of our line protected by Neil's division of the 8th and Martindale's of the 18th corps. The assaulting force under Gibbon consisted of three brigades. Gen. Pierce commanded the left of the front line of attack; Maj. Hooper of the 15th Mass., the right. Their troops formed two heavy lines. The right of the line was formed under a crest which protected it from the fire from the rebel breastworks they were going to assault near the line of the City Point and Petersburg railroad, but they were completely exposed to a most murderous fire the moment they came in sight of the line. They advanced

and the soldiers rushed over the fence and along the road, with which the breastworks are nearly parallel, but could not withstand the deadly fire of musketry, grape and canister that poured upon them from that stronghold of the enemy on the right of the line. Our men reached to within about 75 yards of the earthworks, and on the left to within 200, but the fatal fire was too much for even such gallant fellows. The lines were accordingly compelled to fall back a short distance to a point from which they had advanced, leaving their dead and some wounded on the field. Another attack was ordered to take place at another point for the purpose, if possible, of cutting through the rebel lines. This was a regular strong party, composed of several brigades, formed in column of regiments. Troops were organized in front of the position occupied by Gen. Mott, to whom Gen. Birney gave command of the assault. The troops moved forward in two columns; Col. Modell's brigade leading the advance of our column; Colonel Champlier's that of the other. Shortly after 4 o'clock, the columns were ordered forward, and in a moment were marching in splendid style towards a strong rebel line of breastworks, strongly defended by infantry and artillery, which immediately opened a terrific fire, and the head of the column was lost in clouds of smoke. The battery was so close and the fire so strong, as well as sudden, and the men fell so fast, that those in front were soon cut down or scattered—the others instinctively seeking the shelter which the neighboring buildings afforded, broke from their columns, thus throwing them into considerable confusion. The troops were then withdrawn.

CHICAGO, June 23d.

The Nashville Union publishes an extra on the 20th and says: We have just received information that Hooker attacked the rebel position at Lost Mountain on the 15th, carrying a portion of the rebel works and capturing over 1,000 prisoners and twelve pieces of cannon. Schofield at the same time attacked and captured Pine Hill, between Lost and Kenesaw Mountains, the rebels being driven from their position at the point of the bayonet and many of them captured. The position was subsequently abandoned by our forces. The rebel lines are very strong, extending from Lost Mountain to Black Jack Mountain, thus covering both Marietta and the railroad. There are rumors of a battle on the 18th, but they are not confirmed.

NEW YORK, June 23d.

A Newbern letter of the 18th, reports that the gunboat Lavender ran on Cape Lookout shoals on the night of the 11th; nine of the crew were drowned.

O. OLIVE, MERCHANT TAILOR.

CLOTHING of all kinds made and repaired in the highest style of art. Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Officers' Military Uniforms.

EXCHANGE AND EXPRESS OFFICE.

J. G. & T. D. Brown,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

Do you want Flour and Bacon? Go to Brown's.
Good fresh Butter? Call at Brown's.
Green Tea, or black Tobacco? Go to Brown's.
Imperial, Hyson and Black Tea? Try Brown's.
Superb Coffee? Buy Brown's.
New and old Cheese? Go to Brown's.
Seeds and Fruit? Try Brown's.
10,000 best and cheapest Cigars? At Brown's.
Where Matches are given gratis? Go to Brown's.
A good Newspaper? See Brown's.
A pleasing Novel? Read Brown's.
A good Book? Buy at Brown's.
Exchange Dust for Greenbacks? Call on Brown.
A passage to the Mines? See Brown.
The worth of your money? Exchange with Brown.
The only Newsman? Brown.
Paper Envelopes and Stationery? Brown's.
Watches and Jewelry? Look at Brown's.
Needles, Pins and Notions? Buy at Brown's.
Things innumerable? Go to Brown's.
Look ye for odds and ends? Call at Brown's.
Our first advertisement? Read Brown's.

Je 27-1m

MANSION HOUSE.

Cor. Emigration St. & State Road,

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

This is the most pleasant and best arranged Hotel in Salt Lake City. It is conveniently situated to all the places of business and amusement, and for the accommodation of families or single persons it is unsurpassed. The tables will at all times be supplied with the best the market affords.

Prices to suit the times.

Je 23-1f

JOSIAH TUFTS.

W. C. GOODRICH.

GEO. THORNTON.

GOODRICH HOUSE,
Bannock City, Idaho Territory.

THIS HOUSE is now open for the accommodation of the Public, with

Good Beds, and Tables
That will always be furnished with the best the market affords.

Good Corral and Stables near the premises.
my 16-16

W. C. GOODRICH & CO.

IMPORTANT TO EMIGRANTS!!

EUREKA STABLES,

Next Building South of the

MANSION HOUSE.

Corner of Emigration Street and State Road.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

These New, Large and Commodious

STABLES

Are now open for the accommodation of the Public.

Travelers will here find the best accommodations for stock, at the lowest market rates.

Cash paid for Hay and Grain.

Je 23-1f

ELSWORTH & TUFTS.

\$100 BOUNTY.
RECRUITS WANTED

IMMEDIATELY

FOR THE

3d Regiment of Infantry, Cal. Vol's.

FOR the purpose of filling the ranks of the 3d Regiment of Infantry, Cal. Vol's, the undersigned has been duly appointed Recruiting Officer and is now prepared to enlist men for this Regiment at

CAMP DOUGLAS, U. T. TERRITORY.

Good Pay, a large allowance of Clothing, abundant and good Rations with ample Medical attendance.

The bounty of one hundred dollars will be paid whenever the Soldier shall have been honorably discharged.

Recruits will positively be mustered into the service immediately and will receive Pay, Rations, Clothing, etc., from the date of their enlistment.

For further information apply personally at the Recruiting rendezvous, Camp Douglas, Utah Territory, to the undersigned.

Je 13-1f

W. H. DODDS,
Recruiting Officer.

JAMES LINFORTH,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

308 BATTERY STREET,
San Francisco, Cal.

Sight Drafts on Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.

Astin, Nevada Territory.

Particular attention given to purchases for Utah, and

Co-Partnership Notice.

WE have this day associated with us in business

Messrs. Conrad Fong and Abraham Gao, of San Francisco, and

John W. Brown, of New York, as partners in the

business of Commission Merchants, and

all business heretofore transacted by the late

firm of James Linforth & Co., shall be

conducted by the new firm of James Linforth, Conrad Fong, Abraham Gao, John W. Brown, and

James Linforth & Co., as partners, and

all business transacted by the late firm of James Linforth & Co., shall be

conducted by the new firm of James Linforth, Conrad Fong, Abraham Gao, John W. Brown, and

James Linforth & Co., as partners, and

ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.

THE ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER, a concentrated form of all the properties of the Jamaica Ginger, has become one of the most popular domestic remedies, for all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs.

It is a tonic, and is especially adapted for recovering from debility, whether produced by fever or otherwise, for whilst it is in the system, it gives glow and vigor that can be produced by wine or brandy, it is entirely free from the reactionary effects that follow the use of spirits of any kind.

It gives immediate relief to the stomach, and is especially adapted for the relief to the system that so frequently accompanies this period.

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FIRST TERM FROM THE EAST!!

At Salt Lake City, Utah, and at the same time at the same place, Idaho Territory.

GILBERT & SONS,

(Late "Abel Gilbert," next door to Salt Lake House)
are now receiving the most

MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF GENERAL ASSORTED MERCHANDISE,

Ever offered in the Territory, consisting of

SILKS, FRENCH LAWN, CALICOES,

CHAMBRAY, COTTON, WOOLEN &

MIXED FABRICS, FLANNELS,

AND OTHER STAPLES,

Selected to suit this market.

ALSO: A LARGE AND

WELL SELECTED STOCK

OF

Groceries, Hardware,

Boots and Shoes,

Hats and Caps,

And the finest assortment of late style

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Ever offered for sale here.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

JOHN

GILBERT & SONS.

BLACKFOOT BUTTE FERRY.

This Ferry is now in complete running order, and is the best and fastest ferry on Snake River and is running at lower rates than any other ferry in the Western Country.

EMIGRANTS and FREIGHTERS
To East Bannack, Virginia, Boise Mines and Oregon will find it to their interest to travel by the way of this ferry for the simple reason that it is the best and fastest road to any of the above places.

HEWES & GIBSON,
Proprietors Lower Ferry.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

EAST BANNACK CITY, IDAHO TERRITORY.

THE great through U. S. mail to East Bannack will leave Salt Lake City twice a week, (every Monday and Thursday morning,) at 8 o'clock, A. M., in splendid four horse Troy coaches, via Box Elder, Cache Valley settlements and Soda Springs.

Schedule Time—5 days and 5 hours.

Over a portion of the route passengers will be conveyed in Troy coaches, and the balance of the way in light spring wagons. Connections made at Bannack with express to Virginia, Nevada and Gallatin cities, and the mining districts east of the mountains.

Every attention paid to passengers for Bannack or intermediate points.

Application for passage or information may be made to Mr. Samuel D. Strine, Salt Lake House, or to the undersigned, South Temple street, first block west of Tabernacle.

E. M. Morgan, Bannack City, Idaho Territory, Agent
ap27-4f L. I. SMITH, Proprietor.

TELEGRAPH COAL BED.

\$4 per ton.

PARTIES can be supplied with Coal at this mine at the above rate.

Orders left at the Telegraph Office or at the Mine, will be promptly attended to.

GEO. W. CARLETON,

Great Salt Lake City, April 6th, 1864. apr6-f

Notice.

Having been appointed by His Excellency, the Governor of California, a Commissioner of Deeds for the State of California, I am prepared to enter upon the duties thereof, at my office, in Main street, Great Salt Lake City, opposite Wm. Jennings' store.

Deeds, Transfers, Powers of Attorney, and all other legal papers made out on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

Acknowledgments taken for any part of the United States. apr6-4f

FOR SALE.

Gunny Bags, Grain Sacks and Packing Boxes of all sizes, at the U. S. Submarine Store-house, Salt Lake City.

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OFFICE.

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VISITING, WEDDING, AND BUSINESS

CARDS, ETC., ETC.

Add can successfully compete in price, style, and promptness with any establishment west of the Rocky, or east of the Sierra Nevada mountains, and we guarantee satisfaction with every order.

For specimens of work can be seen at the office of the "Daily Union Vedette," Camp Douglas, U. T.

RANSONOFF & CO.,

New Goods! New Goods!!

FINE ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

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French Lawns, Chambrays, Calicoes,

etc.,... etc.,... etc.,

In Fact Everything in the Ladies' Line.

Also a Fine Stock of

Boots, Shoes, Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

The Highest Price Paid for Gold
Dust and Coin.

MAY 5-17

ADMINISTRATOR NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the Estate of J. A. Stude, deceased, by the Probate Judge of Madison County, Idaho Territory.

All persons having claims against said Estate, are required to present them, with the necessary vouchers, to the undersigned at his place of business in Virginia City, for allowance, within ten months from this date, else they will be forever barred.

GEO. B. PARKER,
Idaho Ter. } Je20-3p8 Administrator.

By-Laws of Rush Valley Mining District.

At a meeting of the miners of Rush Valley Mining District, held at the Government Reserve, (Rush Valley,) June 11th, 1864, Mr. M. G. Lewis was called to the Chair, and Henry R. Miller appointed Secretary.

The Chairman stated that the objects of the meeting were to create a new Mining District within the limits of the West Mountain Mining District—elect a Recorder and establish By-Laws for the government of said District.

A Committee consisting of S. E. Jocelyn, E. C. Chase, A. Heitz and Jas. W. Gibson, were appointed to draft By-Laws.

The following Laws having been presented by the Committee, were acted upon, *seriatim*, and adopted by the meeting:

ARTICLE 1ST. This district shall include that portion of territory, situated in the Territory of Utah, as follows: Beginning at a point on the northern boundary line of West Mountain Mining District, where it intersects the eastern line of Tooele county, to follow this line to the point of its intersection with the southern boundary line of West Mountain Mining District; thence along said line to its point of intersection with the one (114) hundred and fourteenth degree of longitude west from Greenwich; thence along said 114th degree of longitude to the forty (41st) first parallel of latitude north; thence east to place of beginning. The same to be known as the "Rush Valley Mining District."

ARTICLE 2ND. The extent of a claim on any mineral vein, shall be two (200) hundred feet along the lode, with a width of one (100) hundred feet on each side of the lode, including all its dips, spurs, angles, depths, widths, off-shoots, out-croppings, variations, and all the minerals and other valuables therein contained; and priority of location shall determine the ownership of all cross, or other leads traversing ground claimed under these laws. The discoverer and locator of a lead shall be entitled to one claim additional for discovery.

ARTICLE 3RD. No person shall hold more than one claim by location on any one vein; by purchase any number of claims may be held.

ARTICLE 4TH. All claims shall be located on a horizontal line, and intersected by a vertical line, and the discovery claim either way.

ARTICLE 5TH. Each company shall do the faithful day's work on their claim each month; on a failure to do so, such claim of claim will be subject to re-location; provided, however, that should the company be prevented from working by local insurrection or rebellion, their claims shall not be forfeited; and provided further, that no claim belonging to a soldier shall be subject to re-location until six months shall have elapsed after his discharge from the service of the United States, unless he shall sign an agreement, or articles of incorporation, to the contrary.

ARTICLE 6TH. Work done, or caused to be done by the owners in any tunnel, cut, shaft, water-ditch or privilege, in good faith for the benefit of any claim, shall be considered as done on the claim owned by said person or company.

ARTICLE 7TH. All claims shall be recorded within ten days after a notice of location shall have been posted thereon; but a notice filed for record in the Recorder's office, shall be considered in all cases equivalent to a record.

ARTICLE 8TH. Claims on gold surface diggings shall be each two hundred (200) feet square.

ARTICLE 9TH. Locators on veins of coal or iron, shall be entitled to five hundred (500) feet for each location, and five hundred (500) feet additional for discovery; and in all other respects shall be subject to, and enjoy all the privileges and immunities of these Laws.

ARTICLE 10TH. Whenever three hundred (300) dollars shall have been expended upon the claims of any company in this District, the ground so claimed by said company shall be deemed as belonging in fee to the owners and their assigns, and the same shall not be subject to re-location by other parties until after, except by an acknowledged abandonment of the ground by the company, which shall be so construed after said ground shall have lain idle for one year, and except in cases where claims are in litigation.

ARTICLE 11TH. All voters at meetings to regulate mining interests, shall be claim-owners in this District.

ARTICLE 12TH.—All meetings for the purpose of election, or changing these laws, must be called by posting written notices in at least three public places in the District, or by publishing the same in some newspaper, printed in the Territory, said publication to be made by the Recorder, in either case, during at least twenty (20) days previous to such meeting, stating the object thereof.

ARTICLE 13TH. There shall be a Recorder chosen from among the miners of the District, who shall hold his office during a term of one year, unless a successor be duly elected, which can only be done by a majority of the legal voters present at a meeting for that purpose.

ARTICLE 14TH. He shall record all claims presented for that purpose, and be entitled to receive therefor, a sum not exceeding one dollar for each separate claim or company. Provided, that it shall not be lawful for him to record any claim in conflict with a prior location. He shall endorse on all notices placed on file in his office, the exact time of presentation for record. It shall be his duty (if required by the locator) to furnish each claim holder with a certificate of his claim, attested by the seal of his office, for each of which he shall be entitled to receive the sum of fifty (50) cents. Before recording any claim, he shall satisfy himself that no rights are infringed.

ARTICLE 15TH. The records of all claims located in this District, and heretofore recorded under the laws of West Mountain District, shall be transcribed into the books of this District; but from the date of the adoption of these laws, such claims shall be in all respects, except as to dimensions, subject thereto.

ARTICLE 16TH. The Recorder shall keep two series of books, in one of which to record all locations, and in the other, all transfers of claims in this district; to be styled "Book A, B and C, of Claims," and "Book A, B and C, of Transfers," in the latter of which he shall place on record all deeds of shares presented for that purpose, for which he shall be entitled to receive a sum not exceeding one (1) dollar in each case; and all such records, with the necessary revenue stamps affixed, shall be deemed legal evidence of sale or ownership, as the case may be.

ARTICLE 17TH. All examinations of records shall be made in the presence of the Recorder or his deputy. When relieved, the Recorder shall turn over to his successor all books and papers pertaining to his office. He shall have a seal, and attest all acknowledgments and certificates made by him. Provided, That he may use his private seal until the proper seal of office shall be procured.

ARTICLE 18TH. All records and copies thereof, properly certified, shall be legal evidence of their contents in all Courts in this Territory. On motion, the District was declared adjourned, and the By-Laws, as above, were adopted.

On motion, Andrew Campbell was unanimously elected Recorder.

On motion, the Chairman declared the meeting adjourned.
M. G. LEWIS, Recorder.
HENRY R. MILLER, Secretary.